

## SHIMOGA DISTRICT, SAGAR TALUK, ARINAHALLI HOBLI, KAGARASU VILLAGE.

Names of khatedars or owners	S. Nos.	Whether dry, wet or garden, etc.	Total extent Sq. ft.	Kharab Sq. ft.	Remain- ing extent Sq. ft.	Assess- ment Rs. a. p.	Extent now required	
							Extent Sq. yds.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
Venkatiah (Ferryman)	...	Living house (thatched roof). Fuel shed (thatched roof).	20' X 17'	...	20' X 17'	...	340 sq. yds.	...
			10' X 6'	...	10' X 6'	...	60 sq. yds.	...
Boundaries—								
(a)	East	West	North	South				
	Sri Veerabhadra Devaru Temple lands	Road	Hakkalu	River Sharavathi				

3410

By Order,  
K. D. JOSHI,  
Secretary to Government,  
Public Works Department.

## LAW SECRETARIAT.

No. L. 5064—V. P. 10-44-20, dated 25th November 1944.

Under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended from time to time, it is hereby notified that the properties described hereunder are required for a public purpose, viz., for manure pits at Bukanahalli, Chikmagalur.

Under Section 5-A, it is directed that any person interested in the said properties may, within 30 days after the issue of this notification, prefer objections, if any thereto, to the Assistant Commissioner, in writing after which no objections will be heard.

A plan of the properties will be available for inspection in the Office of the Revenue Sub-Division Officer Chikmagalur.

## KADUR DISTRICT, CHIKMAGALUR TALUK, KASABA HOBLI, BUKANAHALLI VILLAGE.

Name of khatedar or owner	Anubhavadar (if any) or other person interested in the property	S.No. or Mi. No.	Whether wet, dry, garden, vacant site, house, etc.	Total extent	Kharab	Extent now required	
						Extent	Assess- ment
Gangamma kom Channegowda	...	48-1	Dry	1 4	...	1 4	Rs. a. p. 1 12 0
Boundaries—							
	East	West	North	South			
	S. No. 38 and 39	S. No. 48-2 and 48-3	S. No. 48-2	Government Road.			

3623

3089

By Order,  
C. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU,  
Secretary to Government,  
Law Department.

## CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

No. D. 3470—Seri. 8-44-10, dated 28th November 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause 3 of Clause 6 of the Cocoon Control Order, 1943, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to fix the basis price of standard quality cocoons giving a renditta of 18: 1 at Rs. 1-1-3 (Rupee one, anna one and pies three only) per pound for the period from 1st December 1944 to 31st December 1944.

3707

No. D. 3482—Seri. 8-44-4, dated 28th November 1944.

In pursuance of sub-clause 1 of Clause 6 of the Cocoon Control Order, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the cocoon market at Gumballi be shifted to Yelandur with the following villages attached to the said market:—

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 Gumballi      | 8 Ganaganur    |
| 2 Yarangamballi | 9 Urasavadu    |
| 3 Dasarahundi   | 10 Boodamballi |
| 4 Gangavadi     | 11 Mukahalli   |
| 5 Komaranapura  | 12 Masanapur   |
| 6 Vadegatre     | 13 Chatipur    |
| 7 Chamalapur    | 14 Hanganur    |

3706

No. D. 3485—Seri. 24-42-65, dated 28th November 1944.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (1) of clause 6 of the Cocoon Control Order, 1943, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that cocoon markets be located in

the following places in addition to the places notified in the Chief Secretariat Notification No. D. 7962—Seri. 24-42, dated 2nd June 1943.

## Mysore Division.

- 1 Kurubur, T. Narsipur Taluk.
- 2 Bagali, Chamarajanagar Taluk.
- 3 Harave, do

## Bangalore Division.

- 1 Kodamballi, Channarayana Taluk.
- 2 Nagavara, do
- 3 Sugganahalli, Closepet Taluk.
- 4 Hilyurdurga, Kuvigal Taluk.

## Kolar Division.

- 1 Melur, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
- 2 Sivanapur, Hoskote Taluk.
- 3 Devanahalli, Devanahalli Taluk.

By Order,  
3705 V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

## GENERAL SECRETARIAT

No. S. R. 2268—L. W. 37-44-4, dated 27th November 1944.

Under Section 8 of the Mysore Factories Act, 1936 (1 of 1936), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, are pleased to exempt "The Coorg Industries and Saw Mills, Mysore," from the provisions of Sections 34, 36 and 37 of the above-said Act, for a period of eleven days from the 5th October 1944.

3694

No. S. R. 2256—L. W. 42-43-8, dated Bangalore, 27th November 1944.

Under Section 12 (4) of the Mysore Labour Act XIII of 1942, as amended from time to time, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish for general information the accompanying report of the Chief Conciliator in Mysore in the matter of the industrial disputes between the Managements and the Labour Associations of the Nandydroog Mines, the Oorgaum Mines, the Champion Reef Mines, the Mysore Mines, and the Electricity Department of the Kolar Gold Field area.

By Order,  
K. SUBBA RAO,  
Secretary to Government,  
General Department.

Letter No. C. C. Nos. 23-27—43, dated 21st November 1944, from the Chief Conciliator in Mysore, Bangalore, to the General Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore:—

I have the honour to make the following report under Section 12 (4) of the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, relating to disputes between the Managements and the Registered Labour Associations of the undermentioned Mining Companies and the Electrical Department in the Kolar Gold Fields Area, on the question of linking the Dearness Allowance with the cost of living index and paying annas two for every point over 100 in the cost of living index figures.

- C. C. No. 23—43.—Nandydroog Mines.
- C. C. No. 24—43.—Oorgaum Mines.
- C. C. No. 25—43.—Champion Reef Mines.
- C. C. No. 26—43.—Mysore Mines.
- C. C. No. 27—43.—K. G. F. Electricity Department.

2. The notices of change in these cases were similar and issued by the concerned Labour Associations, copy of which is appended. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Oorgaum Division, tried to bring about settlements between the parties, but his efforts were not successful. Hence all the cases were referred to me by the Commissioner of Labour by letters, dated 1st and 13th May 1944. After receipt of instructions from Government in their No. G. 272—L. W., dated 4th July 1944, the cases were posted for 17th July 1944.

3. On that date all the parties (the Superintendents of the Companies representing the Managements and the Presidents or Secretaries of the Associations representing the Labourers) having met, the conciliation proceedings were started. As the question was similar in all the cases, they were taken up together.

4. The representatives of the several Companies suggested to the Labour Associations to withdraw the notices of change for which the Associations contended that the demand was just and fair and was made after a mature consideration of the conditions and hence could not be withdrawn. The representatives contended that their financial position did not warrant any such experiment on the question of Dearness Allowance. As the work in the Mines was not in full swing due to limited supply of power, it was suggested that the question might be taken up after normal conditions prevailed. The representatives wanted time at least till next year on the ground that the working loss during the year was very heavy and that it may be possible to get over this difficulty in the next year. But the Associations urged that the question should be decided early as there were signs of work being resumed in full swing early. When the Labour Association wanted to know the percentage of employees that were then working, the Managements were unable to furnish the statistics. Hence it was suggested that the cases might be taken up on 9th August 1944.

5. On 9th August 1944 when all the parties assembled, the conciliation proceedings were continued. The representatives of the Managements contended that the financial position was very bad,

as the output of gold was very low, on account of limited supply of power. The Associations contended that 70 per cent of the power was being supplied. They also said that the wages outside being attractive, the labourers would go out in search of work, when the Mines would find it difficult to secure adequate labour. The Managements stated that the supply of power was not uniform and was not sufficient for crushing. The Association contended that the labourers were finding it increasingly difficult to maintain themselves in view of the rise in the cost of living and that it was very necessary that enhanced rates of Dearness Allowances be given to them. The representatives of the Managements on the other hand, urged that the profits were only 50 per cent of what they were formerly and that they had to pay a heavy tax of 41 lakhs of rupees to Government who should give them some relief before they could give relief to the labourers and suggested to the Labour Association to withdraw the demand.

6. Then it was suggested that the question might be considered when full power was supplied. It was contended for the Managements that they were not convinced whether the enhanced rate of Dearness Allowance was necessary at all. The Labour Associations urged that the demand did not rest on the supply of power but on the merits, and wanted that it should be met. It was suggested that some enhanced Dearness Allowance might be paid out of the reserve funds to stop the migration of the labourers, as otherwise the Company would be put into a greater loss on account of scarcity of labour. The Managements asserted that they were not in a position to pay higher rates nor would they be able to consider the question some time later. After the consequences of the failure of the conciliation proceedings were explained to them, they agreed to consider the question some time in January 1945, but the Association suggested that it might be taken up in the month of October 1944. Hence the cases were adjourned to 26th October 1944.

7. As I could not proceed with the cases on 26th October 1944, consequent on my going on 13 days' privilege leave from 23rd October 1944, the statutory period of one month was extended under Section 12 (1) by a fortnight in Government Notification No. S. R. 1897—L. W. 12-43-5, dated 31st October 1944. Therefore the cases were continued on 16th November 1944.

8. The Labour Associations again contended that the demand was just and reasonable, that it was not possible for the Companies to progress with the labourers not being contented and that without enhanced rates of Dearness Allowance they could not make both ends meet. But the Management did not change their argument which urged from the beginning, viz., that their financial position was bad and that as such it was not possible for them to consider payment of enhanced rates of Dearness Allowance. Thus not having been able to find a common ground between the parties, no agreement was possible.

9. I have, in the circumstances, to make this report of the failure of the proceedings in the conciliation.

#### ANNEXURE.

13th April 1944.

In view of the fact that the present scale of Dearness Allowance paid to the employees is quite inadequate to compensate the rise in the cost of living, the Association desires that the present scale of Dearness Allowance be revised as follows:—

- (1) The Dearness Allowance paid to be linked up with the cost of living index.
- (2) For every point over 100 in the cost of living index figures, annas two be paid.

No. S. R. 2259—L. W. 46-44-6, dated Bangalore,  
27th November 1944.

Under Section 12 (4) of the Mysore Labour Act XIII of 1942 as amended from time to time, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish for general information the accompanying report of the Chief Conciliator in Mysore in the matter of the industrial dispute between the Registered Labour Association and the Management of the National Beedi Factory, Bangalore City.

By Order,  
K. SUBBA RAO,  
Secretary to Government,  
General Department.

Copy of letter No. C. C. 5—44, dated the 15th November 1944 from the Chief Conciliator in Mysore to the Secretary to Government, General Department:—

I have the honour to make the following report under Section 12 (4) of the Mysore Labour Act, 1942; relating to a dispute between the National Beedi Factory, Bangalore City and its Registered Labour Association on the question of enhancement of piece-work rates.

2. The notice of change in this case was issued by the Labour Association on 6th September 1944 and the same is appended. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, tried to bring about a settlement but found that this was not possible. Hence the Commissioner of Labour referred the case to me by a letter dated 22nd/25th September 1944 for conciliation.

3. The President of the Labour Association and the Management of the National Beedi Factory, were requested to appear before me on the 14th October 1944 at Bangalore on which date the Labour Representative having not turned up, the proceedings were adjourned to 7th November 1944. On the 7th November 1944 the Proprietor, on behalf of the concern and the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Association appeared before me and the proceedings were initiated. The Association contended that though the rates paid at present by the Management are higher than those paid in other factories in Bangalore, still higher rates have been demanded now in consideration of the abnormal rise in the cost of living and the same have to be paid. The Proprietor on his part contended that he had already agreed to pay one anna more than the existing rates and that it was being accepted by the bulk of the workers who were working and receiving revised rates of payment. He further stated that it was only a small number of the workers (working in one of the branches) that were keeping back from work agitating for further rise in the rates. After some more discussion both the parties agreed to have the proceedings adjourned to 9th instant so that both of them might think out and come with definite proposals as to the maximum extent each side could concede. Accordingly both the parties met on 9th instant and continued the discussion (The President and the Assistant Secretary of the Association were also present).

4. The Proprietor contended that he was paying higher rates than those that were being paid in the oldest factory (*viz.*, Bavis Factory). Now that he had raised the rates along with others by one anna though his previous rates were higher than those existing in other factories, he stated that he could not increase the rates any further. The Association contended that certain types of beedies were of a special feature of this factory requiring much time and labour and as such the rates now demanded were but reasonable. After some more discussion it was suggested to both the parties that they might leave the entire matter to the decision of the Chief Conciliator who was willing to suggest his own solution, if both sides were willing to abide by it. The Labour Representatives after consultation among themselves agreed to the above proposal. But the

proprietor wanted time to consider the matter. The Labour Association having no objection, the proceedings were adjourned to 11th instant.

5. On that day both the sides appeared and the proceedings continued. The proprietor said that since he had raised the rates, by 3 annas within a short period of about six months, he could not agree for any rise over the rates he had already agreed to and hence he could not leave the matter to the discretion of the Chief Conciliator. Thus not having been able to find a common ground between them no agreement was possible.

I have in the circumstances to make this report of the failure of the proceedings in the conciliation.

#### National Beedi Factory Labour Association.

Cantonment House, 55 Avenue  
Road, Bangalore City,  
Dated 6th September 1944.

To

The Proprietor,  
National Beedi Factory,  
Bangalore City.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the provision contained in subsection (2) of Section 10 of the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, we hereby beg to give you notice that we desire a change in accordance with the statement appended in the annexure to this form.

Yours faithfully,  
Ghouse Nawaz Khan,  
Secretary.

#### ANNEXURE.

1. The present rate of wages given to workers in the National Beedi Factory are very meagre and inadequate. They should be increased as shown below:—

Sl. No.	Variety of beedies	Present rates (per 1,000)		Rates demanded (per 1,000)	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Gilt	1	2 0	1	8 0
2	Codi National	1	1 0	1	6 0
3	Gulabi National	1	0 0	1	4 0
4	Vivekananda	0	13 0	1	0 0

2. The same increased rates of wages as shown in (1) should be given to workers in the Munireddipalyam Branch of the National Beedi Factory.

Ghouse Nawaz Khan,  
Secretary.

#### LAW SECRETARIAT.

No. 4011—Cts. 22-44-2, dated  
25th November 1944.

Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, Government are pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as Special Magistrates for the Bench Court at Bangalore City, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class for a period of two years with effect from the dates noted against each:—

#### Messrs.—

1. N. Venkata Rao ... 27th November 1944.
2. B. Oosman Khan ... 9th January 1945.
3. B. Ananda Rao ... 12th May 1945.
4. E. Rama Rao ... 12th May 1945.
5. M. S. Linge Gowda ... 25th August 1945.
6. K. Lingappa ... 19th November 1944.
7. I. K. Purushottama Naidu. ... 25th November 1944.
8. M. Krishna Rao ... 12th May 1945.
9. Abdul Jabbar ... 12th May 1945.
10. Sri R. Kalyanamma ... 19th November 1944.
11. D. Venkataramanappa ... 12th May 1945.
12. B. M. Muniswamappa ... 25th August 1945.
13. B. L. Ramaswamy ... 25th August 1945.
14. H. Subbanna ... 19th November 1944.
15. T. S. Basavarajappa ... 19th November 1944.